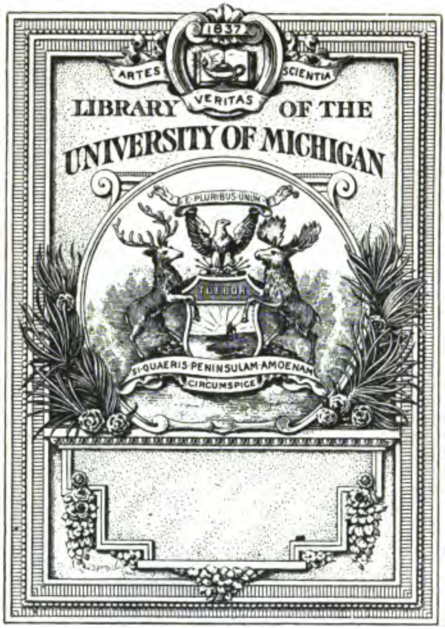

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LUCANI PHARSALIAE,

LIBER I.,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES,

AND AN

ACCURATE TRANSLATION.

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PREFACE.

THE Text is that of Weise, whose notes have been consulted with no small benefit. Weber seems to think that unbounded liberties may be taken with the text, and his notes present much variety, and admit of great choice: they have therefore not been of much service in preparing an edition for the use of Poll-men. I have made the attempt to translate line for line: I think that all verse authors should be so translated in all examinations. Merivale's 'Fall of the Roman Republic' cannot be too highly recommended to all students who wish to obtain, by pleasant reading, a knowledge of the events of the 'last century of the Commonwealth.'

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Marcus Annaeus Lucanus was born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 39. He was nephew of M. Seneca the philosopher. Having provoked the jealousy of Nero, he was prohibited from reciting in public: he joined in a conspiracy against the Emperor, but subsequently turned informer against his associates. Finally to avoid being put to death he opened his own veins, and died A. D. 65. in the 26th year of his age. The Pharsalia, an heroic poem, is his only extant production. It is grand, but laboured: and is full of language more capable of being understood than expressed.

LUCANI

PHARSALIAE.

LIBER I.

BELLA per Emathios plus quam civilia campos
Jusque datum sceleri canimus, populumque potentem
In sua victrici conversum viscera dextrā,
Cognatasque acies, et rupto foedere regni,
Certatum totis concussi viribus orbis
In commune nefas, infestisque obvia signis
Signa, pares aquilas, et pila minantia pilis.
Quis furor, o cives, quae tanta licentia ferri,
Gentibus invisis Latium praebere cruorem?
Quumque superba foret Babylon spolianda tropaeis

1. **Emathios.** Emathia was a part of Macedonia, here used for Thessaly.

plus quam civilia: because Caesar was fighting absolutely against the empire of Rome.

2. **jus**: here used for *imperium, summa potestas.*—**sceleri**: i. e. *scelerato Caesari.*

4. **foedere**: i. e. the triumvirate of Crassus, Caesar, and Pompey.

5. **certatum**: used as a substantive: cf. infra v. 70. *negatum*: v. 462. *ignavum.*

6. **nefas**: i. e. *in totius orbis exitium.*—**infestis**: is used of external objects, while *infensus* is used of the feelings. I take the former to be the pass. part. of *in-fero*, and the latter to be that of *in-fendo.*

7. **pares**: (1) equal in numbers: (2) matched in fight. The sense is that *aquilae* and *pila*, peculiar to a Roman army, were found on both sides. The *pilum* was a javelin hurled by the legionaries, to commence the engagement.

10. **Babylon**: now belonged to the Parthians, who had defeated and slain Crassus and 20,000 Roman soldiers near Carrae. B. C. 51.

Ausoniis, umbraque erraret Crassus inulta,
Bella geri placuit nullos habitura triumphos?
Heu quantum terrae potuit pelagique parari
Hoc, quem civiles hauserunt, sanguine, dextrae,
Unde venit Titan, et nox ubi sidera condit,
Quaque dies medius flagrantibus aestuat horis,
Et qua bruma, rigens ac nescia vere remitti,
Adstringit Scythico glacialem frigore pontum!
Sub juga jam Seres, jam barbarus isset Araxes,
Et gens si qua jacet nascenti conscia Nilo.
Tunc, si tantus amor belli tibi, Roma, nefandi,
Totum sub Latias leges quum miseris orbem,
In te verte manus: nondum tibi defuit hostis.
At nunc semirutis pendent quod moenia tectis
Urbibus Italiae, lapsisque ingentia muris
Saxa jacent, nulloque domus custode tenentur,
Rarus et antiquis habitator in urbibus errat,
Horrida quod dumis multosque inarata per annos
Hesperia est, desuntque manus poscentibus arvis,
Non tu, Pyrrhe ferox, nec tantis cladibus auctor
Poenus erit: nulli penitus discindere ferro
Contigit: alta sedent civilis vulnera dextrae.
Quodsi non aliam venturo fata Neroni
Invenere viam, magnoque aeterna parantur
Regna deis, coelumque suo servire tonanti

11. **erraret**: as being unburied. cf. Juven. III. 265.

15. **condit**: i. e. the West: because the stars disappear in the West last.

17. **bruma**: cont. from *brevima*: old superl. of *brevis*: sc. *dies* or *hora*.

19. **Seres**: the natives of Serica, the farthest known district of N. E. of Asia: probably the Chinese.—**Araxes**: a river in Armenia.

20. **Nilo**: in Book X. 193—331. there is a disquisition on the source of the Nile by Achoreus: he refers the inundations to the influence of Mercury.

24. **tectis**: I take this and *urbibus* and *muris*, to be datives.—**moenia**: distinguished from *muri*: as 'buildings' from 'walls': cf. Virg. Æn. II. 234. *Dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis.*

31. **Pyrrhe**: the war with Pyrrhus lasted B. C. 281—275.

34. **magno**: ablat. of *price*: *magni*: is also used.

Non nisi saevorum potuit post bella Gigantum:
Jam nihil, o superi, querimur: scelera ipsa nefasque
Hac mercede placent: diros Pharsalia campos
Impleat, et Poeni saturentur sanguine manes;
Ultima funesta concurrant proelia Munda.
His, Caesar, Perusina fames, Mutinaeque labores
Accedant fatis; et quas premit aspera classes
Leucas; et ardenti servilia bella sub Aetna:
Multum Roma tamen debet civilibus armis,
Quod tibi res acta est. Te, quum, statione peracta,
Asta petes serus, praelati regia coeli
Excipiet, gaudente polo, seu sceptra tenere,
Seu te flammigeros Phoebi conscendere currus,
Telluremque nihil mutato sole timentem
Igne vago lustrare juvet: tibi numine ab omni
Cedetur, jurique tuo natura relinquet,
Quis deus esse velis, ubi regnum ponere mundi.
Sed neque in Arctoo sedem tibi legeris orbe,
Nec polus aversi calidus qua vergitur Austri;
Unde tuam videas obliquo sidere Romam.
Aetheris immensi partem si presseris unam,

38. **Pharsalia**: the battle was fought B. C. 48.

40. **ultima**: seems to refer to the remoteness of Munda, though agreeing with *praelia*. The battle of Munda, in Spain, was fought B.C. 45. Cnaeus Pompeius and 30,000 of his followers were slain; Sextus, his brother, escaped.

41. **Perusina**: at Perusia in Etruria L. Antonius was besieged by Augustus, B. C. 41, 40. — **Mutinae**: Decimus Brutus was besieged at Mutina, in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena, B. C. 43. by Marcus Antonius.

42. **fatis**: cf. v. 70. *invida fatorum series*. Lucan, following the Stoics, believed that Fate had now stept in to overthrow Rome.

43. **Leucas**: vel Leucadia: an island off Acarnania: here used for *Actium*. — **servilia**: refers to the slaves collected under the banner of Sextus Pompeius. B. C. 36.

45. **statione**: 'thy watch on earth': *lit.* 'picket-duty.'

46. **praelati**: I have taken this to be an intens. of *latus;* and not as the part. of *praefero:* 'preferred to earth': cf. *praelargus*.

54. **aversi**: 'remote.'

55. **obliquo**: = *prono*, according to Weise: but it seems to mean, "whence thy rays would shine aslant on Rome."

Sentiet axis onus. Librati pondera coeli
Orbe tene medio: pars aetheris illa sereni
Tota vacet, nullaeque obstent a Caesare nubes.
Tunc genus humanum positis sibi consulat armis,
Inque vicem gens omnis amet: Pax missa per orbem
Ferrea belligeri compescat limina Jani.
Sed mihi jam numen: nec, si te pectore vates
Accipio, Cirrhaea velim secreta moventem
Sollicitare deum, Bacchumque avertere Nysa.
Tu satis ad dandas Romana in carmina vires.
Fert animus causas tantarum expromere rerum,
Immensumque aperitur opus, quid in arma furentem
Impulerit populum, quid pacem excusserit orbi.
Invida fatorum series, summisque negatum
Stare diu; nimioque graves sub pondere lapsus;
Nec se Roma ferens. Sic, quum, compage soluta,
Saecula tot mundi suprema coegerit hora,
Antiquum repetent iterum chaos omnia; mixtis
Sidera sideribus concurrent: ignea pontum
Astra petent: tellus extendere litora nolet,
Excutietqe fretum: fratri contraria Phoebe
Ibit, et, obliquum bigas agitare per orbem
Indignata, diem poscet sibi: totaque discors
Machina divulsi turbabit foedera mundi.

59. **a Caesare**: = *ab eâ parte, quâ sedet Caesar.*

63. **jam**: i. e. 'though not yet gone aloft.'

64. **Cirrhaea**: Cirrha was a town in Phocis, near Delphi.

65. **sollicitare**: der. *sollus, cieo.* cf. *sollers, sollennis; sollus, = totus.* —**Nysa**: there were 10 cities of this name: this was probably on Mount Parnassus.

70. **negatum**: equivalent to a substantive, 'the refusal.'

75. **pontum**: obs. the various words for 'sea': *pontus*, 'the deep': *aequor*, 'the level': *marmor*, 'the glittering': *oceanus*, 'the swift-flowing': *pelagus*, 'the out-spread': *mare*, 'a flood of water.'

77. **excutietque**: *-que* has the sense of a *negative*, borrowed from *nolet.* cf. II. 40. *neve -et:* 355. *non -que:* &c. 'and will cease to repel.'

78. **bigas**: as appearing at night and morning: one horse was white, the other black. —**obliquum**: 'zig-zag': cf. Virg. Æn. I. 742. *lunam errantem.*

In se magna ruunt; laetis hunc numina rebus
Crescendi posuere modum, Nec gentibus ullis
Commodat in populum, terrae pelagique potentem,
Invidiam Fortuna suam. Tu caussa malorum,
Facta tribus dominis communis, Roma, nec umquam
In turbam missi feralia foedera regni.
O male concordes nimiaque cupidine caeci,
Quid miscere juvat vires, orbemque tenere
In medio? Dum terra fretum, terramque levabit
Aër, et longi volvent Titana labores,
Noxque diem coelo totidem per signa sequetur,
Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas
Impatiens consortis erit. Nec gentibus ullis
Credite, nec longe fatorum exempla petantur.
Fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri.
Nec pretium tanti tellus pontusque furoris
Tunc erat: exiguum dominos commisit asylum.
  Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors;
Paxque fuit non sponte ducum. Nam sola futuri
Crassus erat belli medius mora. Qualiter, undas
Qui secat et geminum gracilis mare separat Isthmos,
Nec patitur conferre fretum; si terra recedat,
Ionium Aegaeo franget mare: sic, ubi, saeva
Arma ducum dirimens, miserando funere Crassus

81. **in se**: cf. *in praeceps ferri*: 'spontaneously collapse.'

89. **in medio**: cf. ἐν μέσῳ κεῖσθαι: 'as a prize to be fought for,' so Weise: but Weber takes it to mean 'in common tenure': which is better adapted to the sense of *miscere*. cf. Virg. Georg. I. 127. *in medium quaerebant*.

90. **aer**: is said to *sustain* the earth: and hence Weber connects it with ἀείρειν: but why not from ἄημι, as αἰθήρ from αἴθω?

91. **totidem**: six signs of the Zodiac: the number also gone through by the day.

97. **commisit**: sc. *in contentionem*.—**asylum**: Der. ἄσυλον: ἀ, σύλη: 'a place which secures from seizure.'

98. **temporis**: a rare genitive, for duration of time.

103. **franget**: cf. V. 606. *summque in fluctus Cori frangit mare*: 'dash the Ionian sea against the Ægean.'

Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras,
Parthica Romanos solverunt damna furores.
Plus illa vobis acie, quam creditis, actum est,
Arsacidae: bellum victis civile dedistis.
Dividitur ferro regnum: populique potentis,
Quae mare, quae terras, quae totum continet orbem,
Non cepit fortuna duos. Nam pignora juncti
Sanguinis, et diro ferales omine tedas
Abstulit ad manes, Parcarum, Julia, saeva
Intercepta manu. Quod si tibi fata dedissent
Majores in luce moras, tu sola furentes
Inde virum poteras atque hinc retinere parentem,
Armatasque manus excusso jungere ferro,
Ut generos mediae soceris junxere Sabinae.
Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere
Permissum ducibus. Stimulos dedit aemula virtus.
Tu, nova ne veteres obscurent facta triumphos,
Et victis cedat piratica laurea Gallis,
Magne, times: te jam series ususque laborum
Erigit, impatiensque loci fortuna secundi.
Nec quemquam jam ferre potest Caesarve priorem,
Pompeiusve parem. Quis justius induit arma?
Scire nefas: magno se judice quisque tuetur:
Victrix caussa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.
Nec coiere pares: alter vergentibus annis

105. **Carras:** vid. p. 1. note 10.

108. **Arsacidae:** Arsaces was the founder of the Parthian dynasty.

111. **cepit:** 'could not contain': cf. *capaces*. v. 461. and Gr. χωρεῖν.

113. **Julia:** Pompey had married Caesar's daughter: she died through taking fright at a toga which had been smeared with blood in a fray in the forum.

116. **poteras:** obs. the non-sequence of tense. cf. *sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum dextrâ levâsset.*

122. **piratica:** the Cilician pirates infested the Mediterranean from Phoenicia to the columns of Hercules: they were reduced by Pompey in B. C. 67.

128. **Catoni:** M. Porcius Cato put an end to his life at Utica, after the battle of Thapsus. B. C. 46.

In senium, longoque togae tranquillior usu,
Dedidicit jam pace ducem; famaeque petitor,
Multa dare in vulgus; totus popularibus auris
Impelli, plausuque sui gaudere theatri:
Nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori
Credere fortunae. Stat magni nominis umbra:
Qualis frugifero quercus sublimis in agro,
Exuvias veteres populi sacrataque gestans
Dona ducum, nec jam validis radicibus haerens,
Pondere fixa suo est: nudosque per aëra ramos
Effundens, trunco, non frondibus, efficit umbram;
Et quamvis primo nutet casura sub Euro,
Tot circum silvae firmo se robore tollant,
Sola tamen colitur. Sed non in Caesare tantum
Nomen erat, nec fama ducis: sed nescia virtus
Stare loco: solusque pudor, non vincere bello.
Acer et indomitus; quo spes, quoque ira vocasset,
Ferre manum, et numquam temerando parcere ferro:
Successus urgere suos, instare favori
Numinis: impellens, quidquid sibi, summa petenti,
Obstaret, gaudensque viam fecisse ruinâ.
Qualiter expressum ventis per nubila fulmen
Aetheris impulsi sonitu mundique fragore
Emicuit, rupitque diem, populosque paventes
Terruit, obliqua praestringens lumina flamma.
In sua templa furit: nullaque exire vetante
Materia, magnamque cadens, magnamque revertens
Dat stragem late, sparsosque recolligit ignes.
    Hae ducibus caussae suberant: sed publica belli

133. **sui**: Pompey built a theatre after returning from the Mithridatic war: this was the first permanent theatre. cf. Tacit. Ann. XIV. 20.

147. **temerando**: 'to be polluted with blood.' *Ferre* and *parcere* are historical infinitives.

155. **templa**: 'temples of its own divinity.' Some take *templa* to mean its own realms, i. e. 'the air,' others the *templa Jovis tonantis*.

Semina, quae populos semper mersere potentes.
Namque ut opes mundo nimias fortuna subacto
Intulit, et rebus mores cessere secundis,
Praedaque et hostiles luxum suasere rapinae:
Non auro tectisque modus: mensasque priores
Aspernata fames: cultus, gestare decoros
Vix nuribus, rapuere mares: foecunda virorum
Paupertas fugitur: totoque accersitur orbe,
Quo gens quaeque perit. Tum longos jungere fines
Agrorum, et quondam duro sulcata Camilli
Vomere, et antiquos Curiorum passa ligones
Longa sub ignotis extendere rura colonis.
Non erat is populus, quem pax tranquilla juvaret,
Quem sua libertas immotis pasceret armis.
Inde irae faciles; et, quod suasisset egestas,
Vile nefas; magnumque decus, ferroque petendum,
Plus patria potuisse sua; mensuraque juris
Vis erat: hinc leges et plebiscita coactae,
Et cum consulibus turbantes jura tribuni:
Hinc rapti fasces pretio, sectorque favoris
Ipse sui populus; letalisque ambitus urbi,
Annua venali referens certamina Campo:

161. **mores**: sc. *majorum*.

165. **nuribus**: 'daughters-in-law': i. e. 'brides' or 'women' generally.

166. **accersitur**: *accerso* is a form of *arcesso*: which, Donaldson says, is short for *accedere sino*.

167. **quo**: i. e. *luxus*. —**jungere**: historical infinitive. Also *extendere*.

168. **Camilli**: M. Furius C. took Veii: B. C. 396. He was taken from the plough to be Dictator.

169. **Curiorum**: one was M. Curius Dentatus, victor of the Samnites. B. C. 290.

173. **suasisset**: obs. the subj. 'provided that want had prompted it.'

176. **leges**: passed by the *populus*, at the *comitia centuriata*: **plebiscita**: passed at the *comitia tributa*.

177. **jura**: Weber would read *rostra*: it does not seem that *coactae* is carried on to this line, but that 'consuls and tribunes united in the confusion of the laws.'

178. **fasces**: i. e. the consulship. — **sector**: cf. Tac. Hist. I. 20. *ubique hasta et sector*: 'the spear of auction, and the bidder': here 'vendor.'

179. **ambitus**: der. *ambire*.

180. **Campo**: the Campus Martius, where elections were held.

Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora foenus,
Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.
Jam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes,
Ingentesque animo motus, bellumque futurum
Ceperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,
Ingens visa duci Patriae trepidantis imago
Clara per obscuram vultu moestissima noctem,
Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines,
Caesarie lacera, nudisque adstare lacertis,
Et gemitu permixta loqui: "Quo tenditis ultra?
"Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si jure venitis,
"Si cives, huc usque licet." Tum perculit horror
Membra ducis; riguere comae, gressusque coercens
Languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.
Mox ait: "O magnae qui moenia prospicis urbis
"Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates
"Gentis Iülēae, et rapti secreta Quirini,
"Et residens celsa Latialis Juppiter Alba,
"Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar
"Roma, fave coeptis. Non te furialibus armis
"Persequor. En, adsum, victor terraque marique
"Caesar, ubique tuus, liceat modo, nunc quoque, miles.
"Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem."
Inde moras solvit belli, tumidumque per amnem
Signa tulit propere: sicut squalentibus arvis

181. **in tempora**: whether this or *in tempore* be read, the meaning is the same: referring to the exorbitant *rate:* since rate is not computed apart from the idea of *time.* The rates in common use were *fœnus unciarium* = 8⅓ per cent. for 10 months = 10 per cent. for 12 months, and *usurae centesimae,* i. e. 1 per cent. per month = 12 per cent. per annum: *binae centesimae* = 24 per cent. and so on.

188. **turrigero**: representing the towers of the city.

196. **Phrygii**: as having been brought by Æneas.

197. **rapti**: i. e. *in coelum.*

199. **instar**: a neuter subst. indecl. used like δίκην and τρόπον. It is governed by a verb in Cic. Tusc. Disp. I. 17. *quasi puncti instar obtinet.*

204. **moras**: cf. infr. v. 264. *rumpunt fata moras.*

Aestiferae Libyes viso leo comminus hoste
Subsedit dubius, totam dum colligit iram;
Mox ubi se saevae stimulavit verbere caudae
Erexitque jubas, vasto et grave murmur hiatu
Infremuit: tum, torta levis si lancea Mauri
Haereat, aut latum subeant venabula pectus,
Per ferrum, tanti securus vulneris, exit.
Fonte cadit modico, parvisque impellitur undis
Puniceus Rubicon, quum fervida canduit aestas:
Perque imas serpit valles, et Gallica certus
Limes ab Ausoniis disterminat arva colonis.
Tum vires praebebat hiems, atque auxerat undas
Tertia jam gravido pluvialis Cynthia cornu,
Et madidis Euri resolutae flatibus Alpes.
Primus in obliquum sonipes opponitur amnem,
Excepturus aquas: molli tum cetera rumpit
Turba vado faciles jam fracti fluminis undas.
Caesar ut adversam, superato gurgite, ripam
Attigit, Hesperiae vetitis et constitit arvis:
"Hic," ait, "hic pacem temerataque jura relinquo;
"Te, Fortuna, sequor. Procul hinc jam foedera sunto.
"Credidimus fatis. Utendum est judice bello."
Sic fatus, noctis tenebris rapit agmina ductor
Impiger, et torto Balearis verbere fundae
Ocior, et missâ Parthi post terga sagittâ;

207. **subsedit**: 'has crouched.'

209. **murmur**: seems to be a cognate accus. after *infremuit*.

210. **levis**: = *agilis*.

212. **per ferrum**: conveys almost the notion that the spear passes *through* him, as he rushes on.

214. **puniceus**: *rubicundi coloris*: whence its name *Rubicon*.

218. **tertia**: the third moon from the new: cf. Hor. Od. I. 25. 11. *Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento*.

221. **excepturus**: 'to break the force of the waters.' The horse crossing higher up rendered the passage easier for the foot lower down.

229. **Balearis**: the natives of the Balearic isles were noted slingers.—**verbere**: the swing of the sling is used for the missile.

Vicinumque minax invadit Ariminum. Ignes
Solis lucifero fugiebant astra relicto,
Jamque dies primos belli visura tumultus
Exoritur. Seu sponte deûm, seu turbidus Auster
Impulerit, moestam tenuerunt nubila lucem.
Constitit ut capto jussus deponere miles
Signa foro, stridor lituûm clangorque tubarum
Non pia concinuit cum rauco classica cornu.
Rupta quies populi, stratisque excita juventus
Diripuit sacris adfixa penatibus arma,
Quae pax longa dabat: nuda jam crate fluentes
Invadunt clypeos, curvataque cuspide pila,
Et scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses.
Ut notae fulsere aquilae Romanaque signa,
Et celsus medio conspectus in agmine Caesar,
Diriguere metu, gelidus pavor occupat artus,
Et tacito mutos volvunt in pectore questus:
"O male vicinis haec moenia condita Gallis,
"O tristi damnata loco! Pax alta per omnes
"Et tranquilla quies populos: nos praeda furentum
"Primaque castra sumus. Melius, Fortuna, dedisses
"Orbe sub Eoo sedem gelidaque sub Arcto,
"Errantesque domos, Latii quam claustra tueri.
"Nos primi Senonum motus, Cimbrumque furentem

231. **Ariminum**: *Ariminon*, *alii*: for the scansion.

232. **lucifero**: i. e. *stellâ Veneris*.

237. **lituum**: the *lituus* was a trumpet with a straight stem and curved mouth-piece: the *tuba* was straight throughout, with a bell-shaped mouth: the *cornu* was a winding-horn. — **classica**: here = *cornuum sonitus*.

229. **excita**: the i of this participle is common; ī being used according to some in a *participial* sense, ĭ in an *adjectival*.

241. **quae** = *qualia erant*, *longa pace corrupta*. Weise. "The best that a lapse of peaceful years supplied.'

253. **errantes**: referring to the Nomads: either Scythians or Numidians.

254. **Senonum**: referring to the taking of Rome by the Gauls. B. C. 390.

"Vidimus, et Martem Libyes, cursumque furoris
"Teutonici. Quoties Romam Fortuna lacessit,
"Hac iter est bellis." Gemitu sic quisque latenti,
Non ausus timuisse palam : vox nulla dolori
Credita : sed quantum, volucres cum bruma coercet,
Rura silent, mediusque tacet sine murmure pontus,
Tanta quies. Noctis gelidas lux solverat umbras :
Ecce faces belli, dubiaeque in proelia menti
Urgentes addunt stimulos cunctasque pudoris
Rumpunt fata moras : justos Fortuna laborat
Esse ducis motus, et causas invenit armis.
Expulit ancipiti discordes urbe tribunos
Victo jure minax jactatis curia Gracchis.
Hos jam mota ducis vicinaque signa petentes
Audax venali comitatur Curio lingua :
Vox quondam populi, libertatemque tueri
Ausus, et armatos plebi miscere potentes.
Utque ducem varias volventem pectore curas
Conspexit : "Dum voce tuae potuere juvari,
"Caesar," ait, "partes, quamvis nolente senatu,
"Traximus imperium tunc, quum mihi Rostra tenere

255. **Martem Libyes**: Hannibal, who crossed the Alps, B. C. 218. **Libyes**: a Greek form as in v. 206.

256 **lacessit**: *lacesso* is shortened from *laceresino*. cf. p. 8. note 166.

260. **silent**: *silere:* to be still: —**tacere**: to hold one's tongue.—**medius**: does not seem to have any meaning here: Weber proposes *moestus*. cf. v. 442. *moestoque ignava profundo stagna.*

262. **faces**: = *irritamenta.*

266. **tribunos**: Cassius and Antonius left the city early in January: B. C. 49. and by so doing threw up their outraged office, (*jus victum*).

267. **Gracchis**: Tiberius and Caius Gracchus were slain in popular tumults in B. C. 133 and 121 respectively,—**jactatis minax**: 'threatening them in clamorous terms with the fate of the Gracchi.'

269. **venali**: cf. IV. 819. *momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum.* Curio was bought over to Caesar's side by payment of his debts. He was slain in an engagement with Juba in Africa, B. C. 49.

271. **armatos**: the knights and senators frequently wore arms.—**miscere**: 'to bring to the level of.' cf. v. 366, *privatum factura juventus.*

274. **quamvis**: for the use of this with the ablat. absol. cf. Tac. Hist. I. 5. *quamvis capite defectionis ablato.*

275. **traximus** = *produximus*

"Jus erat, et dubios in te transferre Quirites.
"Sed postquam leges bello siluere coactae,
"Pellimur e patriis laribus, patimurque volentes
"Exsilium : tua nos faciet victoria cives.
"Dum trepidant nullo firmatae robore partes,
"Tolle moras. Semper nocuit differre paratis.
"Par labor atque metus pretio majore petuntur.
"Bellantem geminis tenuit te Gallia lustris,
"Pars quota terrarum ! Facili si proelia pauca
"Gesseris eventu, tibi Roma subegerit orbem.
"Nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi
"Excipit, aut sacras poscunt Capitolia lauros.
"Livor edax tibi cuncta negat : gentesque subactas
"Vix impune feres. Socerum depellere regno
"Decretum genero est. Partiri non potes orbem :
"Solus habere potes." Sic postquam fatus, et ipsi
In bellum prono tantum tamen addidit irae,
Accenditque ducem, quantum clamore juvatur
Eleus sonipes, quamvis jam carcere clauso
Immineat foribus, pronusque repagula laxet.
Convocat armatos extemplo ad signa maniplos :
Utque satis trepidum, turba coeunte, tumultum

in alterum quinquennium.—**Rostra** : the *bema* at Rome : so called from being originally ornamented with the *beaks* of captured ships.

279. **exsilium** : the words *exsul, consul, praesul* are derived from *salio :* as is seen from the frequentatives *exsulto, insulto.*

281. **paratis** : = *τῖς παρεσκευασμένοις.*

282. **par labor** : i. e. the coming war will be one of equal toil with the Gallic, but will yield a far greater prize.

284. **quota** : 'how insignificant a portion'!

286. **longi** : as it wound along the sacred way up to the Capitol.

289. **impune** : = *vix tibi impune erit subegisse, &c.* = *σχολῇ γοῦν χαίρων γε νενίκηκας.*

290. **genero** : vid. p. 6. note 113.

291. **et** : strengthens *ipsi.*

294. **Eleus** : i. e. Olympian.

295. **laxet** : = *pulsando solvat :* **repagula** : 'fastenings of the stall-door.'

296. **extemplo** : der. *ex-templum : templum* = *τέμενος* : but it is given by some as the dimin. of *tempus :* of which the root is also *τεμ.* — **maniplos** : for the divisions of the Roman army the student must be referred to the Dict. of Antiq.

Composuit, vultu dextraque silentia jussit:
"Bellorum o socii, qui, mille pericula Martis
"Mecum," ait, "experti, decimo jam vincitis anno,
"Hoc cruor Arctois meruit diffusus in arvis,
"Vulneraque et mortes, hiemesque sub Alpibus actae?
"Non secus ingenti bellorum Roma tumultu
"Concutitur, quam si Poenus transcenderit Alpes
"Hannibal. Implentur valido tirone cohortes:
"In classem cadit omne nemus: terraque marique
"Jussus Caesar agi. Quid, si mihi signa jacerent
"Marte sub adverso, ruerentque in terga feroces
"Gallorum populi? Nunc, quum Fortuna secundis
"Mecum rebus agat, superique ad summa vocantes,
"Tentamur. Veniat dux longa pace solutus,
"Milite cum subito, partesque in bella togatae,
"Marcellusque loquax, et nomina vana Catones.
"Scilicet extremi Pompeium emtique clientes
"Continuo per tot sociabunt tempora regno?
"Ille reget currus, nondum patientibus annis?
"Ille semel raptos numquam dimittet honores?
"Quid jam rura querar totum suppressa per orbem,
"Ac jussam servire famem? Quis castra timenti
"Nescit mixta foro? gladii quum triste minantes
"Judicium insolita trepidum cinxere corona,
"Atque auso medias perrumpere milite leges
"Pompeiana reum clauserunt signa Milonem?

299. **socii**: *socius;* companion in *work:* comes: in a *journey:* sodalis in *feasting.*

307. **agi**: 'to be hunted down.' **jacerent**: i. e. si *victus essem.*

310. **tentamur**: = *provocamur.*

312. **subito**: 'hastily raised.' cf. 517. *subitus agger.*

313. **Marcellus**: consul with Lentulus: they were foremost in expelling the tribunes.

315. **sociabunt**: 'shall dependents from Spain, Africa and Asia, give Pompey perpetual power?'

316. **nondum**: 'before the age of 30,' after defeating the Marian partisans under Domitius and Hiarbas in Africa, B. C. 78.

318. **rura suppressa**: i. e. 'the supplies of corn stopped.'

321. **judicium**: at the trial of Milo, for the murder of Clodius. B. C. 52.

"Nunc quoque ne lassum teneat privata senectus,
"Bella nefanda parat, suetus civilibus armis,
"Et docilis Sullam scelerum vicisse magistrum.
"Utque ferae tigres numquam posuere furorem,
"Quas nemore Hyrcano, matrum dum lustra sequuntur,
"Altus caesorum pavit cruor armentorum;
"Sic et Sullanum solito tibi lambere ferrum
"Durat, Magne, sitis. Nullus semel ore receptus
"Pollutas patitur sanguis mansuescere fauces.
"Quem tamen inveniet tam longa potentia finem?
"Quis scelerum modus est? Ex hoc te iam, improbe, regno
"Ille tuus saltem doceat discedere Sulla.
"Post Cilicasne vagos, et lassi Pontica regis
"Proelia, barbarico vix consummata veneno,
"Ultima Pompeio dabitur provincia Caesar,
"Quod non, victrices aquilas deponere iussus,
"Paruerim? Mihi si merces erepta laborum est,
"His saltem longi, non cum duce, praemia belli
"Reddantur: miles sub quolibet iste triumphet.
"Conferet exsanguis quo se post bella senectus?
"Quae sedes erit emeritis? quae rura dabuntur,
"Quae noster veteranus aret? quae moenia fessis?
"An melius fient piratae, Magne, coloni?
"Tollite iampridem victricia, tollite signa:
"Viribus utendum est, quas fecimus: arma tenenti

325. **nefanda**: 'civil': cf. Lucret. v. 331. *pio nequaquam concita bello.*

335. **discedere**: Sulla abdicated the Dictatorship and retired into private life. B. C. 79.

336. **regis**: Mithridates: who perished partly by poison, partly by an attendant's sword. B. C. 62.

338. **provincia**: Der. (1) from *provinco*, or (2) a short form of *providentia*: the latter seems more probable: whatever be its derivation, it signifies 'the *sphere of action* of a Roman magistrate."

342. **iste**: we should have expected *ille*: unless *iste miles* = *vos, milites.*

344. **emeritis**: after 20 years service in infantry, 10 in cavalry, a soldier was *emeritus*: if he served after *receiving* his *missio*, he was *evocatus*: if after *deserving* it, *exauctoratus.*

"Omnia dat, qui iusta negat. Nec numina deerunt:
"Nam nec praeda meis, neque regnum quaeritur armis:
"Detrahimus dominos urbi servire paratae."
Dixerat: at dubium non claro murmure vulgus
Secum incerta fremit: pietas patriique penates
Quamquam caede feras mentes animosque tumentes
Frangunt: sed diro ferri revocantur amore
Ductorisque metu. Summi tunc munera pili
Laelius, emeritique gerens insignia doni,
Servati civis referentem praemia quercum:
"Si licet," exclamat, "Romani maxime rector
"Nominis, et ius est, veras expromere voces;
"Quod tam lenta tuas tenuit patientia vires,
"Conquerimur. Deeratne tibi fiducia nostri?
"Dum movet haec calidus spirantia corpora sanguis,
"Et dum pila valent fortes torquere lacerti,
"Degenerem patiere togam, regnumque senatus?
"Usque adeo miserum est, civili vincere bello?
"Duc age per Scythiae populos, per inhospita Syrtis
"Litora, per calidas Libyae sitientis arenas.
"Haec manus, ut victum post terga relinqueret orbem,
"Oceani tumidas remo compescuit undas,
"Fregit et Arctoo spumantem vertice Rhenum.
"Jussa sequi tam posse mihi, quam velle necesse est.

356. **summi pili**: the first centurion of the first rank, or who commanded the right wing of the *Triarii*, was called *primipilus*: he had the charge of the *aquila*, and ranked next to a *tribunus*.

358. **servati**: i. e. *ob civem servatum*.

361. **lenta**: the old participle of *lino*. cf. *opu-lens*, *opu-lentus*: *vio-lens*, *vio-lentus*, &c. It signifies 'dull,' 'sluggish,' 'sticky,' 'pliant.'

362. **nostri**: the form in *-i*, is used collectively: 'of us as a body': that in *-um*: distributively.

365. **degenerem**: i. e. 'wilt thou endure to be a mere private individual'?

369. **victum orbem**: i. e. upon leaving the coast of Europe for Britain.

370. **Oceani**: 'the German ocean.'

371. **Arctoo vertice**: i. e. *in mari Arctoo*, i. e. *Germanico*.

"Nec civis meus est, in quem tua classica, Caesar,
"Audiero. Per signa decem felicia castris,
"Perque tuos juro quocumque ex hoste triumphos;
"Pectore si fratris gladium, juguloque parentis
"Condere me jubeas, plenaeque in viscera partu
"Coniugis, invita peragam tamen omnia dextra;
"Si spoliare deos, ignemque immittere templis,
"Numina miscebit castrensis flamma Monetae;
"Castra super Tusci si ponere Tybridis undas,
"Hesperios audax veniam metator in agros.
"Tu quoscumque voles in planum effundere muros,
"His aries actus disperget saxa lacertis:
"Illa licet, penitus tolli quam iusseris urbem,
"Roma sit." His cunctae simul adsensere cohortes,
Elatasque alte, quaecumque ad bella vocaret,
Promisere manus. It tantus ad aethera clamor,
Quantus, piniferae Boreas quum Thracius Ossae
Rupibus incubuit, curvato robore pressae
Fit sonus, aut rursus redeuntis in aethera silvae.
   Caesar ut acceptum tam prono milite bellum,
Fataque ferre videt, ne quo languore moretur
Fortunam, sparsas per Gallica rura cohortes
Evocat, et Romam motis petit undique signis.
Deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemano,
Castraque, quae, Vogesi curvam super ardua rupem,
Pugnaces pictis cohibebant Lingonas armis.
Hi vada liquerunt Isarae, qui, gurgite ductus
Per tam multa suo, famae maioris in amnem

373. **classica**: 'signal': said to be short for *calassica*: from *calo* 'to summon.'

380. **Monetae**: there was a temple to Juno Moneta on the Arx with the *officina*, or 'mint' attached.—**miscebit**: 'shall utterly overthrow.'

382. **metator**: the soldier who went in advance to select and measure the ground for the camp.

392. **acceptum**: = *gratum*.

393. **ferre**: cf. supr. v. 67. *fert animus*.

396. **Lemano**: now the lake of Geneva.

400. **amnem**: the Rhone. The Isara is now the Isère.

Lapsus, ad aequoreas nomen non pertulit undas.
Solvuntur flavi longa statione Rutheni:
Mitis Atax Latias gaudet non ferre carinas,
Finis et Hesperiae, promoto limite, Varus:
Quaque sub Herculeo sacratus numine portus
Urget rupe cava pelagus: non Corus in illum
Jus habet, aut Zephyrus: solus sua litora turbat
Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monoeci.
Quaque iacet litus dubium, quod terra fretumque
Vindicat alternis vicibus, quum funditur ingens
Oceanus, vel quum refugis se fluctibus aufert.
Ventus ab extremo pelagus sic axe volutet,
Destituatque ferens; an sidere mota secundo
Tethyos unda vagae lunaribus aestuet horis;
Flammiger an Titan, ut alentes hauriat undas,
Erigat Oceanum, fluctusque ad sidera ducat,
Quaerite, quos agitat mundi labor: at mihi semper
Tu, quaecumque moves tam crebros causa meatus,
Ut superi voluere, late. Tunc rura Nemetis
Qui tenet, et ripas Aturi, qua litore curvo
Molliter admissum claudit Tarbellicus aequor,
Signa movet, gaudetque amoto Santonus hoste:

404. **promoto limite**: the boundary of Italy having been now removed into Gallia Narbonensis.

405. **Herculeo**: the 'portus Herculis Monoeci' was at the point where Liguria and Gallia Narbonensis join. The Corus s. Caurus is the N. W. wind, the Ἰάπυξ of the Greeks. The Circius must have been a S. wind.—**sua**: obs. this use: cf. *vere suo:* of bees in Virg. Georg. IV. 21. —**prohibet**: sc. *nautas:* Weise. 'prevents sailors from gaining the safe anchorage of Monoecus.'

409. **quaque**: i. e. 'the coast of Holland': then belonging to the Belgae.

412. **ventus**: supply *an.*—**axe**: seems to mean 'from the extreme limit of the world, or heavens.' vid. Facciolati: *ad verb.*

413. **secundo**: 'the moon': the second planet in magnitude.

414. **Tethyos**: an antique goddess, wife of Oceanus.

419. **Nemetis**: the Nemetae were a people on the N. E. of Gallia, and on the other side, viz. the S. W. and W. were the Atur and the nations next mentioned.—**Tarbellicus**: 'flowing through the Tarbelli.' The Leuci, Rhemi and Sequani were peoples of Belgica.

Et Biturix, longisque leves Suessones in armis:
Optimus excusso Leucus Rhemusque lacerto,
Optima gens flexis in gyrum Sequana frenis:
Et docilis rector rostrati Belga covini:
Arvernique ausi Latios se fingere fratres,
Sanguine ab Iliaco populi: nimiumque rebellis
Nervius, et caesi pollutus sanguine Cottae:
Et qui te laxis imitantur, Sarmata, braccis,
Vangiones: Batavique truces, quos aere recurvo
Stridentes acuere tubae: qua Cinga pererrat
Gurgite; qua Rhodanus raptum velocibus undis
In mare fert Ararim: qua montibus ardua summis
Gens habitat cana pendentes rupe Gebennas:
Pictones immunes subigunt sua rura; nec ultra
Instabiles Turonas circumsita castra coërcent.
In nebulis, Meduana, tuis marcere perosus
Andus, iam placida Ligeris recreatur ab unda;
Inclyta Caesareis Genabos dissolvitur alis.
Tu quoque laetatus converti proelia, Trevir:
Et nunc tonse Ligur, quondam per colla decora
Crinibus effusis toti praelate Comatae:
Et quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro
Teutates, horrensque feris altaribus Hesus,
Et Taranis Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae.
Vos quoque, qui fortes animas, belloque peremtas

426. **covini**: a war chariot in use among the Belgae and Britanni: cf. Tac. Agric. cap. 35. *covinarius*.

427. **Arverni**: inhabited the now Auvergne: and pretended a descent from Troy.

432. **Cinga**: in the north of Spain.

438. **Meduana**: flows into the Liger.

440. **inclyta**: cf. *clueo*: κλύω: κλέος.

443. **Comatae**: all Transalpine Gaul was called *comata*: except Gallia Narbonensis, which was called *braccata*. Der. κομάω, κομήτης. There does not seem to be much meaning in *praelate*. Scaliger styles the line a *versus plebeius*.

445. **Teutates**: the 'Mercury' of the Celtae.—**Hesus**: = 'Mars.'

446. **Taranis**: the 'Jupiter Tonans' of the Celtae.—**Dianae**: the Genit. after *arâ* understood.

Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis aevum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina, Bardi.
Et vos barbaricos ritus moremque sinistrum
Sacrorum, Druidae positis repetistis ab armis.
Solis nosse deos et coeli numina vobis,
Aut solis nescire datum. Nemora alta remotis
Incolitis lucis. Vobis auctoribus, umbrae
Non tacitas Erebi sedes Ditisque profundi
Pallida regna petunt: regit idem spiritus artus
Orbe alio: longae (canitis si cognita) vitae
Mors media est. Certe populi, quos despicit Arctos,
Felices errore suo, quos ille timorum
Maximus haud urget, leti metus. Inde ruendi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animaeque capaces
Mortis: et ignavum, rediturae parcere vitae.
Et vos, cirrigeros bellis arcere Caycos
Oppositi, petitis Romam, Rhenique feroces
Deseritis ripas, et apertum gentibus orbem.
    Caesar, ut immensae collecto robore vires
Audendi maiora fidem fecere, per omnem
Spargitur Italiam, vicinaque moenia complet.
Vana quoque ad veros accessit fama timores,
Irrupitque animos populi, cladernque futuram
Intulit, et velox properantis nuntia belli
Innumeras solvit falsa in praeconia linguas.
Est qui, tauriferis ubi se Mevania campis

449. **Bardi**: the poets and minstrels of the Gauls.—**vates**: their priests. **Druidae**: their philosophers.

453. **nescire**: i. e. *soli nostis aut soli nescitis deos.*

454. **vobis auctoribus**: 'according to your doctrines.'

458. **media**: obs. this with the genitive.

460. **metus**: seems to signify fear of what is to come: i. e. 'apprehension-'—**timor**: = present fear.

462. **ignavum**: 'the fact that it is held cowardly.'

463. **Caycos**: the Chauci: natives of N. E. of Germany. —**oppositi arcere**: obs. the *final* infinitive. = *ὥστε κατέχειν.*

468. **spargitur**: = *spargit copias suas.*

473. **tauriferis campis**: on the banks of the Clitumnus in Umbria, which was celebrated for white bulls.

Explicat, audaces ruere in certamina turmas
Adferat, et, qua Nar Tiberino illabitur amni,
Barbaricas saevi discurrere Caesaris alas:
Ipsum, omnes aquilas collataque signa ferentem,
Agmine non uno densisque incedere castris.
Nec, qualem meminere, vident: maiorque ferusque
Mentibus occurrit, victoque immanior hoste.
Hunc inter Rhenum populos Alpesque iacentes,
Finibus Arctois patriaque a sede revulsos,
Pone sequi, iussamque feris a gentibus urbem,
Romano spectante, rapi. Sic quisque pavendo
Dat vires famae: nulloque auctore malorum,
Quae finxere timent. Nec solum vulgus inani
Perculsum terrore pavet: sed curia et ipsi
Sedibus exsiluere Patres, invisaque belli
Consulibus fugiens mandat decreta senatus.
Tunc quae tuta petant, et quae metuenda relinquant,
Incerti, quo quemque fugae tulit impetus, urgent
Praecipitem populum, serieque haerentia longa
Agmina prorumpunt. Credas, aut tecta nefandas
Corripuisse faces, aut jam, quatiente ruina,
Nutantes pendere domos: sic turba per urbem
Praecipiti lymphata gradu, velut unica rebus
Spes foret adflictis, patrios excedere muros,
Inconsulta ruit. Qualis, quum turbidus Auster
Repulit a Libycis immensum Syrtibus aequor,

478. **agmine non uno:** i. e. *compluribus agminibus et exercitibus.*

480. **victo hoste:** i. e. 'than either Gauls or Britons.'

483. **pone:** an adverb: here governs accus. 'and in his rear.'

484. **Romano:** i. e. *Caesare:* or, *dum Romani spectarent.* Weise.

489. **invisa decreta:** i. e. '*ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica.*'

492. **praecipitem:** = 'headfirst.' cf. *anceps.* Der. *prae, caput: an,* (cf. *ambo*) *caput.*

493. **prorumpunt:** obs. this with the accus. cf. Virg. Æn. III. 572. '*Ætna atram prorumpit nubem.*'

496. **lymphata:** 'frenzied': Der. *lympha:* said to be corrupted from *nympha:* 'frightened by the nymph of a fountain,' = νυμφόληπτος. A dog with hydrophobia therefore would be '*canis lymphatus.*'

Fractaque veliferi sonuerunt pondera mali,
Desilit in fluctus, deserta puppe, magister
Navitaque, et, nondum sparsa compage carinae,
Naufragium sibi quisque facit: sic, urbe relicta,
In bellum fugitur. Nullum jam languidus aevo
Evaluit revocare parens, conjunxve maritum
Fletibus, aut patrii, dubiae dum vota salutis
Conciperent, tenuere Lares: nec limine quisquam
Haesit et extremo tunc forsitan urbis amatae
Plenus abit visu: ruit irrevocabile vulgus.
O faciles dare summa deos, eademque tueri
Difficiles! Urbem, populis victisque frequentem
Gentibus, et generis, coeat si turba, capacem
Humani, facilem venturo Caesare praedam
Ignavae liquere manus. Quum pressus ab hoste
Clauditur externis miles Romanus in oris,
Effugit exiguo nocturna pericula vallo,
Et subitus rapti munimine cespitis agger
Praebet securos intra tentoria somnos:
Tu tantum audito bellorum nomine, Roma,
Desereris; nox una tuis non credita muris.
Danda tamen venia est, tantorum danda pavorum:
Pompeio fugiente, timent. Tum ne qua futuri
Spes saltem trepidas mentes levet, addita fati
Peioris manifesta fides, superique minaces
Prodigiis terras implerunt, aethera, pontum.
Ignota obscurae viderunt sidera noctes,

506. **dum vota conciperent:** i. e. *quo vota diis facerent in dubiâ salute.* Weise.

508. **tunc forsitan:** these words are to be taken with *extremo.*

517. **subitus rapti:** = *raptim et subito congesti.*

518. **praebet:** der. *prae, habeo:* cf. *παρέχω; not* to be translated, 'afford.'

524. **manifesta fides:** 'prodigies unmistakeably portentous of destinies still worse.'

525. **prodigiis:** for *prodiciis:* cf. *nego, negligo, negotium,* where *g* is inserted euphonically: for *ne-aio, ne-lego, ne-otium, &c.*

Ardentemque polum flammis, coeloque volantes
Obliquas per inane faces, crinemque timendi
Sideris, et terris nutantem regna cometen.
Fulgura fallaci micuerunt crebra sereno,
Et varias ignis denso dedit aëre formas:
Nunc jaculum longo, nunc sparso lumine lampas
Emicuit coelo. Tacitum sine nubibus ullis
Fulmen, et Arctois rapiens e partibus ignem,
Percussit Latiale caput: stellaeque minores,
Per vacuum solitae noctis decurrere tempus,
In medium venere diem: cornuque coacto
Jam Phoebe toto fratrem quum redderet orbe,
Terrarum subita percussa expalluit umbra.
Ipse caput medio Titan quum ferret Olympo,
Condidit ardentes atra caligine currus,
Involvitque orbem tenebris, gentesque coegit
Desperare diem: qualem fugiente per ortus
Sole Thyesteae noctem duxere Mycenae.
Ora ferox Siculae laxavit Mulciber Aetnae;
Nec tulit in coelum flammas, sed vertice prono
Ignis in Hesperium cecidit latus. Atra Charybdis
Sanguineum fundo torsit mare. Flebile saevi
Latravere canes. Vestali raptus ab ara
Ignis; et ostendens confectas flamma Latinas
Scinditur in partes, geminoque cacumine surgit,

529. **nutantem**: I cannot find any instance of this being used actively: *mutantem* is another reading.

535. **Latiale caput**: the temple of Jupiter Latialis on the Alban Mount.

536. **decurrere**: 'to run their course.'

538. **fratrem quum redderet**: 'when she was reflecting the sun.'

543. **fugiente per ortus**: the sun did not rise, and so protracted the night on which Atreus served up to Thyestes his sons for supper.

545. **Mulciber**: = *Mulcifer: quia ferrum mulcet Vulcanus.*

546. **coelum**: = τὸ κοῖλον.

549. **canes**: Scylla had dogs for legs: but it might be dogs in general.

550. **confectas Latinas**: a sacrifice was offered to Jupiter Latialis to show that the *feriae Latinae* were at an end.

Thebanos imitata rogos. Tunc cardine tellus
Subsedit, veteremque, jugis nutantibus, Alpes
Discussere nivem. Tethys majoribus undis
Hesperiam Calpen, summumque implevit Atlanta.
Indigetes flevisse deos, urbisque laborem
Testatos sudore Lares, delapsaque templis
Dona suis, dirasque diem foedasse volucres
Accipimus; silvisque feras sub nocte relictis
Audaces media posuisse cubilia Roma.
Tunc pecudum faciles humana ad murmura linguae,
Monstrosique hominum partus numeroque modoque
Membrorum, matremque suus conterruit infans:
Diraque per populum Cumanae carmina vatis
Vulgantur. Tunc, quos sectis Bellona lacertis
Saeva movet, cecinere deos: crinemque rotantes
Sanguineum populis ulularunt tristia Galli.
Compositis plenae gemuerunt ossibus urnae.
Tunc fragor armorum, magnaeque per avia voces
Auditae nemorum: et venientes comminus umbrae.
Quique colunt junctos extremis moenibus agros,
Diffugiunt: ingens urbem cingebat Erinnys,
Excutiens pronam flagranti vertice pinum,
Stridentesque comas: Thebanam qualis Agaven
Impulit, aut saevi contorsit tela Lycurgi

552. **Thebanos**: the flames which consumed the joint-pyre of Eteocles and Polynices divided, to show the fraternal hostility.

555. **Calpe**: was on the straits of Gibraltar.—**Atlanta**: a mountain-range in Mauretania, fabled to support Heaven.

556. **Indigetes**: der. *indu* = *in*, and *gigno*: = θεοὶ ἐγχώριοι: 'local heroes.'

558. **diras**: i. e. the various kinds of owls &c. which fly by night: cf. *obscoenus*, used in a similar sense.

564. **Cumanae vatis**: the sibyl.

565. **sectis lacertis**: cf. the practices of the priests of Baal.

566. **deos**: sc. *iratos*: or, 'proclaimed the gods to be the authors of all the calamities.'

567. **sanguineum**: referring to the colour.

574. **stridentes**: as being composed of serpents.—**Agaven**: mother of Pentheus, who, in the capacity of a Bacchanal, tore him in pieces.

575. **Lycurgus**: king of Thrace, after attempting to destroy a vine in

Eumenis: aut qualem jussu Junonis iniquae
Horruit Alcides, viso jam Dite, Megaeram.
Insonuere tubae, et quanto clamore cohortes
Miscentur, tantum nox atra silentibus umbris
Edidit. Et medio visi consurgere Campo
Tristia Sullani cecinere oracula manes:
Tollentemque caput gelidas Anienis ad undas
Agricolae fracto Marium fugere sepulchro.
Haec propter placuit Tuscos de more vetusto
Acciri vates. Quorum qui maximus aevo
Aruns incoluit desertae moenia Lucae,
Fulminis edoctus motus, venasque calentes
Fibrarum, et monitus volitantis in aere pennae,
Monstra jubet primum, nullo quae semine discors
Protulerat natura, rapi, sterilique nefandos
Ex utero fetus infaustis urere flammis.
Mox jubet et totam pavidis a civibus urbem
Ambiri, et festo purgantes moenia lustro,
Longa per extremos pomoeria cingere fines
Pontifices, sacri quibus est permissa potestas.
Turba minor ritu sequitur succincta Gabino,
Vestalemque chorum ducit vittata sacerdos,
Trojanam soli cui fas vidisse Minervam.

contempt of Bacchus he was driven to madness and to slaying his own sons. — **tela contorsit**: is said to refer to his violence in chopping the vine: cf. *Regna securigeri Bacchum sensere Lycurgi.* Seneca.

577. **Megaeram**: the two other Eumenides were Tisiphonè and Alecto.

581. **Sullani manes**: Sulla's body was burned, but a monument was erected to him in the Campus Martius.

582. **Anienis ad undas**: during the proscriptions of Sulla the body of Marius was dragged from its tomb and thrown into the Anio.

586. **Lucae**: an ancient town in Etruria.

588. **volitantis**: cf. Virg. Æn. III. 361. *et praepetis omina pennae.*

589. **nullo**: *misto: alii.*—**sterili utero**: refers to mules.

594. **pomoeria**: the space on either side of the walls kept clear of buildings and cultivation.

596. **Gabino**: the *cinctus Gabinus* was a particular mode of girding the *toga*, by which the right arm was left free.

598. **Minervam**: the *Palladium* brought from Troy by Æneas.

D

Tunc qui fata deûm secretaque carmina servant,
Et lotam parvo revocant Almone Cybellen :
Et doctus volucres augur servare sinistras :
Septemvirque epulis festis, Titiique sodales :
Et Salius, laeto portans ancilia collo :
Attollensque apicem generoso vèrtice Flamen.
Dumque illi effusam longis anfractibus urbem
Circueunt, Aruns dispersos fulminis ignes
Colligit, et terrae moesto cum murmure condit,
Datque locis nomen sacris. Tunc admovet aris
Electa cervice marem. Jam fundere Bacchum
Ceperat, obliquoque molas inducere cultro :
Impatiensque diu non grati victima sacri,
Cornua succincti premerent quum torva ministri,
Deposito victum praebebat poplite collum.
Nec cruor emicuit solitus : sed vulnere largo
Diffusum rutilo nigrum pro sanguine virus.
Palluit attonitus sacris feralibus Aruns,
Atque iram superum raptis quaesivit in extis.
Terruit ipse color vatem : nam pallida taetris
Viscera tincta notis, gelidoque infecta cruore
Plurimus adsperso variabat sanguine livor.
Cernit tabe jecur madidum : venasque minaces
Hostili de parte videt. Pulmonis anheli

600. **Almone**: the statue of Cybele was washed every year in the Almo.

605. **augur**: der. *avi-ger.*

602. **Titiique sodales**: an ancient body of priests of Sabine origin.

603. **Salius**: the *Salii* were twelve priests of Mars.

605. **effusam anfractibus**: 'extending in straggling districts.'

606. **fulminis ignes**: i. e. *res fulmine tactas.* The name of *loci* rendered thus *sacri*, was *bidental*, so called from the offering (*bidens*).

608. **electa cervice**: i. e. *taurum egregium.* Weise.

609. **obliquo**: a difficulty is raised by commentators as to the meaning of this : Weise says it means 'with point downwards.'

622. **hostili de parte**: one portion of the entrails was marked out as indicating Pompey's fate, the other Cæsar's ; the latter is called the *pars hostilis.*

Fibra latet, parvusque secat vitalia limes.
Cor jacet: et saniem per hiantes viscera rimas
Emittunt: produntque suas omenta latebras.
Quodque (nefas) nullis impune apparuit extis,
Ecce, videt capiti fibrarum increscere molem
Alterius capitis: pars aegra et marcida pendet,
Pars micat et celeri venas movet improba pulsu.
His ubi concepit magnorum fata malorum,
Exclamat: "Vix fas, superi, quaecumque monetis
"Prodere me populis: neque enim tibi summe litavi
"Juppiter hoc sacrum: caesique in pectora tauri
"Inferni venere dei. Non fanda timemus:
"Sed venient majora metu. Di visa secundent,
"Et fibris sit nulla fides; sed conditor artis
"Finxerit ista Tages." Flexa sic omina Tuscus
Involvens multaque tegens ambage canebat.
At Figulus, cui cura deos secretaque coeli
Nosse fuit, quem non stellarum Aegyptia Memphis
Aequaret visu, numerisque moventibus astra:
"Aut hic errat," ait, "nulla cum lege per aevum
"Mundus, et incerto discurrunt sidera motu:
"Aut, si fata movent, Urbi generique paratur
"Humano matura lues. Terraene dehiscent,
"Subsidentque urbes? an tollet fervidus aër

623. **fibra**: seems to mean the breathing-passages of the lungs, or perhaps the wind-pipe. —**latet**: 'is shrunk inwards.'

625. **omenta**: 'the membranes which cover the entrails.'

627. **capiti fibrarum**: *jecur in fibras quatuor dividitur:* Celsus. *capiti fibrarum* must therefore mean 'the top of one of the lobes of the liver.' One lobe represented Caesar, the other Pompey.

632. **litavi**: 'offered a victim of atonement.' The commentators find another difficulty here, where there seems to be none. The emphasis lies on *non tibi*, *Jupiter*, *sed dis infernis*.

637. **finxerit**: in an imperative or precative sense.—**Tages**: *artis divinandi apud Etruscos conditor.*

639. **Figulus**: Nigidius Figulus, a Pythagorean philosopher of Cicero's time.

641. **numeris**: i. e. the science of astronomy.

646. **tollet temperiem**: may mean 'raise its temperature' so as to

"Temperiem? segetes tellus infida negabit?
"Omnis an infusis miscebitur unda venenis?
"Quod cladis genus, o superi, qua peste paratis
"Saevitiam? Extremi multorum tempus in unum
"Convenere dies. Summo si frigida coelo
"Stella nocens nigros Saturni aecenderet ignes,
"Deucalioneos fudisset Aquarius imbres,
"Totaque diffuso latuisset in aequore tellus.
"Si saevum radiis Nemeaeum, Phoebe, Leonem
"Nunc premeres, toto fluerent incendia mundo,
"Succensusque tuis flagrasset curribus aether.
"Hi cessant ignes: tu, qui flagrante minacem
"Scorpion incendis cauda, chelasque peruris,
"Quid tantum, Gradive, paras? Nam mitis in alto
"Juppiter occasu premitur, Venerisque salubre
"Sidus hebet, motuque celer Cyllenius haeret,
"Et coelum Mars solus habet. Cur signa meatus
"Deseruere suos, mundoque obscura feruntur:
"Ensiferi nimium fulget latus Orionis?
"Imminet armorum rabies: ferrique potestas
"Confundet jus omne manu: scelerique nefando
"Nomen erit virtus: multosque exibit in annos
"Hic furor. Et superos quid prodest poscere finem?
"Cum domino pax ista venit. Duc, Roma, malorum
"Continuam seriem, clademque in tempora multa
"Extrahe, civili tantum jam libera bello."

become intolerable, or 'withdraw the moderation of its temperature.' I prefer the latter, because *temperies* generally signifies 'due tempering.'

650. **extremi dies**: = *supremae necessitates*.

652. **stella nocens**: the meaning of this passage is, that it is not from a junction of Saturn with Aquarius, nor the Sun with Leo, but from Mars, that events are portended.

659. **chelas**: *chele-es* is the Gr. χηλή: 'the arms or claws of Scorpio' which extend into Libra, and are sometimes used for it.

662. **Cyllenius**: Mercury: from Cyllenè, a mountain in Arcadia.

672. **civili tantum**: Rome shall be no longer free when peace is restored.

Terruerant satis haec pavidam praesagia plebem:
Sed majora premunt. Nam qualis vertice Pindi
Edonis Ogygio decurrit plena Lyaeo:
Talis et attonitam rapitur matrona per urbem,
Vocibus his prodens urgentem pectora Phoebum:
"Quo feror, o Paean? Qua me super aethera raptam
"Constituis terra? Video Pangaea nivosis
"Cana jugis, latosque Aemi sub rupe Philippos.
"Quis furor hic, o Phoebe, doce: quo tela manusque
"Romanae miscent acies, bellumque sine hoste est?
"Quo diversa feror? Primos me ducis in ortus,
"Qua mare Lagei mutatur gurgite Nili.
"Hunc ego, fluminea deformis truncus arena
"Qui jacet, agnosco: dubiam super aequora Syrtin
"Arentemque feror Libyen, quo tristis Erinnys
"Transtulit Emathias acies. Nunc desuper Alpis
"Nubiferae colles, atque aeriam Pyrenen
"Abripimur. Patriae sedes remeamus in urbis,
"Impiaque in medio peraguntur bella senatu.
"Consurgunt partes iterum, totumque per orbem
"Rursus eo. Nova da mihi cernere litora Ponti,
"Telluremque novam: vidi jam, Phoebe, Philippos."
Haec ait, et lasso jacuit defecta furore.

675. **Ogygio**: Theban: from Ogyges an ancient king.—**Edonis**: a maenad, from the Edoni, in Thrace.—**Lyaeo**: 'seized with Bacchic frenzy.'

679. **Pangaea**: a mountain in Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.

680. **Aemi**: v. *Haemi:* a range in the N. of Thrace.—**Philippos**: others besides Lucan believed that Caesar and Pompey fought at Philippi.

681. **quo**: 'to what end'? 'for what reason'?

684. **Lagei**: adject. of Lagus. cf. VIII. 692. *Ultima Lageae stirpis proles.*

691. **impia in senatu**: when Caesar was murdered.

692. **partes**: i. e. under Augustus: the struggles with Brutus and Cassius, Sextus Pompeius, and Antonius and Cleopatra are referred to.

693. **nova littora Ponti**: is merely a request for a *fresh* seene of battle.

LUCAN'S

PHARSALIA.

BOOK I.

Wars more than civil (waged) o'er the Emathian plains,
and power consigned to iniquity I sing, and a powerful people,
turned against its own vitals with victorious right hand,
and kindred ranks (opposed in fight), and, the compact of power violated,
a contest waged with the whole forces of the shaken globe,
to universal ruin, and standards meeting hostile standards,
eagles matched, and *pila* menacing *pila*.
What madness, Oh! citizens! what lust for the sword so great,
to lavish Latian blood on hostile nations?
And while proud Babylon remained to be spoiled of her trophies
Ausonian, and Crassus was wandering with unavenged shade,
was it your pleasure that wars productive of no triumphs should be waged?
Ah! how vast a tract of land and sea might have been won
by this life-blood which hands of citizens let flow!
Whence Titan comes, and where night hides her stars,
and where the mid-day flames with burning hours,
and where winter, stark and that knows not to be relaxed by spring,
binds the icy sea with Scythian cold.
Now under the yoke had the Seres, now had barbaric Araxes come,
and nations if there be any that lie privy to the rising of the Nile.

Then, if so great be your love, Oh! Rome, for hateful war,
when you shall have reduced under Latian laws the whole world,
turn your hands upon yourself: not yet has an enemy failed you.
But now that walls are tottering from buildings half-down-thrown,
in the cities of Italy, and from the fallen ramparts vast
stones lie low, and dwellings are possessed by no occupant to guard them,
and but here and there wanders the inhabitant in cities of times-gone-bye,
that bristling with brambles and unploughed for many years
Hesperia lies, and hands are wanting to the fields that call for them,
not thou, brave Pyrrhus, nor the Carthaginian will be found
author of ruin so great: to no external sword utterly to dismember Rome
has it fallen: of citizens' right hands the blows sink deep.
But if no other way for a Nero to come have the fates
discovered, and at a great price eternal kingdoms are founded
for Gods, and Heaven could not be reduced under its own Thunderer,
save after conflicts of furious giants,
then nought, Oh! ye gods, do we complain: crimes themselves and impiety
at this price are acceptable: let Pharsalia fill her hateful plains,
and let the shades of the Carthaginians be glutted with blood:
let remotest battles be fought on fatal Munda.
To these destined events, Oh! Cæsar, let the famine of Perusia, and the hardships of Mutina
be added: and the fleets which rugged Leucadia holds sunk (by her cliffs),

and the servile wars waged under blazing Ætna:
yet much does Rome owe to civil wars,
because for thee was it done. When, after finishing your watch,
you shall late seek the stars, the palace of wide heaven
shall receive thee, while the pole rejoices, whether to hold sway,
or to mount the flaming chariots of Phoebus,
and to traverse with wandering fire the earth that fears nothing
though the sun be changed,
it delight thee: to thee by every deity
shall right be conceded: and to your own caprice shall nature yield,
what god you please to be, where to fix your kingdom o'er the world.
But neither in the Arctic circle select for thyself a seat,
nor where the warm pole of the Antarctic South declines,
whence to gaze on thine own Rome with setting constellation.
If thou shalt have weighed down one side of the boundless aether,
earth's axis will feel the load. Keep the weights of the balanced heavens
in the middle of the world: let that portion of cloudless aether
be wholly free, and let no cloud interrupt on Caesar's side.
Then let the human race, laying down arms, consult its own happiness,
and every nation show mutual love: let Peace sent through the world
close fast the iron gates of warlike Janus.
E'en now thou art my deity: nor, if I, a bard, received *thine* influence
in my breast, would I wish to ply with prayers the god that sways
the secret shrines of Cirrha, or to divert Bacchus from Nysa.
Thou art enough to furnish me vigour for Roman song.

My mind leads me to set forth the causes of so great events,
and a vast work is opened out, as to what causes drove to arms
a raging people, what wrenched peace from the earth.
A baleful chain of fated events: and the refusal to the highest powers
long to continue: and heavy downfalls under weight too great,
and Rome not tolerant of herself. So when, the fastening given way,
the last hour shall have brought together so many ages of the world,
all things will again return to their original chaos: with mingled
stars shall stars clash: the fiery constellations
shall seek the deep: the earth refuse to keep her line of shore,
and to repel the sea: opposed to her brother shall Phoebe
move, and, refusing to drive her two-horse car through a wandering
course, will demand day for herself: and the whole machine of the
world in discordance will throw into confusion its laws.
Great things perish by self-wrought destruction: this limit of increase
have the deities assigned to prosperous things. Nor to external nations
did Fortune hand over her malice towards a people, powerful by land
and by sea. Thou wert the cause of ills Oh! Rome!
made a common kingdom to three tyrants, and the deadly compact of
sovereignty, never before committed to a plurality.
Oh! unhappy in your harmony, Oh! blind with excessive greed,
what boots it to join your powers, and to hold the universe

in common tenure? While earth shall sustain the main,
while air the earth, and lengthy toils shall keep Titan rolling in his course,
and night shall follow day through the same number of signs in heaven,
there shall be no trust in partners of empire and all authority
shall kick against a sharer. Neither from other nations
learn the lesson, nor let precedents of fated events be sought afar.
With a brother's blood our earliest walls were dyed.
Nor was then the earth and sea the prize of fury so great:
a retreat of but small extent brought its lords to strife.
For but a brief period remained their discordant concord:
and there was peace by no intention of the rivals. For the sole check
on war to come was mediating Crassus; just as the isthmus
which divides the waves, and, a thin barrier, keeps apart the twin seas,
and allows them not to join waters—if the land should retire,
it would cause the Ionian sea to clash with the Ægean: so when Crassus,
holding apart the fierce arms of the rivals, with pitiable death
stained Assyrian Carrae with Latian blood,
defeat by Parthians let loose the chains of Roman fury.
A greater result than ye believe was produced by that engagement,
ye Arsacids! civil war ye handed over to the conquered.
Our empire is split by the sword: and the fortune of a powerful people
which embraces the sea, continents, aye! the whole world,
admitted not two masters. For the pledges
of united blood, and the torches deadly with dire omen,
Julia carried down to the shades, cut off
by the cruel hand of the Parcae. But if to thee the fates had given

a longer sojurn in the region of light, thou singlehanded
hadst been able to check in their fury on this side a husband and on the other a parent,
and to join their armèd hands when the sword had been wrested from them,
as the mediating Sabine women joined sons-in-law with fathers-in-law.
By thy death was good faith utterly shaken, and to enter upon war
was license given to the leaders. Rivalry in valour added goads.
Thou, lest new deeds should cast into shade thy triumphs of yore,
and lest the Piratic laurel should yield to conquered Gauls,
thou, Magnus! fearest: thee (Caesar!) now a series and habit of toils
arouses, and a fortune that tolerates not a second place.
Neither can Caesar now brook any one as his superior,
nor Pompey an equal. Which with the greater justice put on arms?
'Twere wrong to know: each one defends himself before a high tribunal:
the Gods smiled on the conquering cause, Cato the conquered.
Neither came they to the fray evenly matched: the one, of years sinking
into old age, and rendered more peaceful through long wearing of the toga,
had in peace unlearnt the general: and, a candidate for fame,
lavished much on the populace; was heart and soul swayed
by breeze of popular favour, and rejoiced in the applause of his own theatre,
nor did he repair his strength anew, but trusted much his previous position.
He stands the shade of a great name:
as a towering oak in a fertile field,

bearing ancient spoils of the people and the sacred
dedications of leaders, and now no longer clinging by firmness of root,
is fixed by its own weight: and stretching forth its bare arms
in the air, yields not by foliage, but by its trunk a shade:
and though it sway to and fro to fall by the first blast of Eurus,
though around woods rear their heads in unimpaired vigour,
yet it alone is worshipped. But not in Caesar was there only
a name, a general's fame: but a valour that knew not
to remain idle: and his only shame, not to overcome in war.
Fierce was he and indomitable: whither hope, whither anger had called him,
he turned his hand, and ne'er held back the sword of civil bloodshed.
He pressed on his own successes, and followed up the favour
of the deity: driving before him, whatever opposed him as he soared
to the height of ambition, and rejoicing to have cut out a way by destruction.
As lightning forged by the winds through the clouds,
with a crackling of the compressed aether and crash of the universe,
has flashed forth, and upset day, and amazed the panic-stricken
people, dazzling their eyes with its forked flame.
It rages o'er its own domains: and, no material withholding its
passage, vast destruction as it falls, and vast as it returns,
it deals forth far and wide, and re-collects its scattered flames.

Such motives moved the generals' breasts: but national are the seeds
of war, which from time to time have brought low powerful nations.
For when fortune introduced excessive wealth, upon the reduction of the universe,
and customs yielded to prosperity,

and booty and plunder of the enemy invited to luxury,
no limit was there to gold and mansions: their hunger now
despised the olden tables: dress, scarce fit for brides to wear,
men greedily assumed: poverty, prolific in heroes,
is shunned, and that is called in from o'er the whole world,
whereby each nation perishes. Then they joined long boundaries
of fields, and tracts, once turned up by the hardy ploughshare
of Camillus, and that felt the ancient mattocks of the Curii—
these they extended in large allotments under husbandmen they never saw.
That was not a people to take pleasure in tranquil peace,
nor to be sustained by its own liberty with unmoved arms.
Thence angry broils readily arose and crime, which want had prompted,
was held as nothing: great too was the honour, and to be sought by the sword,
to have proved more powerful that one's own country: and the measure of right
was might: hence laws of people and plebs were coerced,
and tribunes joined with consuls to upset the laws.
Hence the seized fasces were at a price, and the people itself was salesman
of its own favour; hence came canvassing fatal to the city,
as it brought round the yearly contests to the venal Campus.
Hence came gorging usury, and interest exorbitant in rate,
and shaken faith, and war beneficial to thousands.
Already had Caesar in his course crossed the snowy Alps,
and conceived vast schemes in his mind and war to come.
When he arrived at the waves of the scant Rubicon,
a huge image of his trembling fatherland shining through the gloomy night
appeared to the leader, most sad of countenance,
letting fall hoary locks from a tower-bearing head,
with torn hair; with bared arms it stood by,

and spake utterances mingled with groans: "Whither farther do ye advance?
"whither do ye direct my standards, ye heroes? If ye come in right,
"if as citizens, thus far is it permitted you."—Then horror smote
the limbs of the general: on end stood his hair, and a languor
detaining his steps held his feet rivetted on the extreme verge.
At length he exclaimed: "Oh! thou who viewest the walls of the noble city
"from the Tarpeian rock, Oh! thunderer! and ye Phrygian Penates
"of the Julian clan, and ye mysteries of the rapt Quirinus,
"and thou Jupiter of Latium that sittest on lofty Alba,
"and ye Vestal hearths, and Oh! thou equal to a deity supreme,
"Rome—favour my undertaking. Not with arms of fury
"do I assail thee. Lo! I am here, conqueror by sea and by land,
"Caesar, everywhere thy soldier, thine too now, be it granted me.
"He shall be the guilty man, he, who shall have made me thy foe."
Then brake he through restraints from war and through the swollen stream
advanced his standards hastily: as in the untilled plains
of burning Libya, a lion, on seeing a foe close by,
sits wavering, until he collects the whole force of his anger:
presently when he has lashed himself to fury with the stroke of his angry tail
and has raised his mane and has uttered a deep growl from his wide
open mouth: then if the lance of the agile Moor has been hurled and
stick in his sides, or hunting spears pierce his broad chest,
in the teeth of the spear he rushes forth, reckless of so deep a wound.

From modest source glides down, and rolls in scanty waves
the dark Rubicon, when torrid summer glows:
and creeps through the lowest vales, and, a fixed boundary,
separates the Gallic territories from Ausonian settlers.
Then winter was furnishing strength, and now the third moon
rainy with its boding crescent had increased its waves,
and the Alps melted by the moist breezes of Eurus.
First into the cross-wise stream is urged the horse,
to try the waters: with easy passage then the rest of the crowd
breaks upon the yielding waves of the stream now overcome.
When Caesar, having passed the rapids, reached the opposite shore,
and planted his foot upon the forbidden fields of Hesperia:
"Here" he exclaims "here I leave peace and my violated rights:
"thee, Fortune, I follow. Far hence avaunt ye treaties!
"We have trusted the fates. We must employ war as judge to decide."—
Thus he spake and hurried on his troops in the darkness of night,
a restless leader, swifter than the shot-bolt of the Balearic sling,
and than the arrow of the Parthian discharged in retreat;
and with hostile purpose invades the neighbouring Ariminum. The stars,
with Lucifer remaining, were fleeing from before sun's fires,
and now the day that was to see first tumults of war
arises. Whether through the will of the gods, or whether Auster
drove them o'er the heaven, clouds possessed the light in gloom.
When the soldiers halted in the captured market-place, ordered to
plant their standards, impious were the notes which the braying of horns and the clang of trumpets
with the hoarse clarion sent forth in concert.

Broken was the rest of the people, and the youth, roused from their couches,
pulled down arms fastened to the sacred images,
such as long peace supplied: shields crumbling with their frames
now bare they seize, and *pila* curved in point,
and swords rough with the inroads of black rust.
When the well-known eagles and Roman standards blazed forth,
and Caesar was beheld towering in the midst of the ranks,
they stood stiff with fear: cold dread seized their limbs:
and they revolved unspoken complaints in silent breasts.
Oh! walls of ours built with the Gauls unhappily near!
Oh! walls condemned to an unhappy position! Firm peace is there
through all nations and calm repose: we are the prey of the furious
and their first camp. Better, oh! Fortune, hadst thou given us
a site under the eastern orb, and the cold Arctos,
and wandering abodes, than to hold the key of Latium.
We first saw the commotions of the Senones and of the furious Cimbri,
and Libya's Mars, and the course of the Teuton fury.
As often as Fortune assails Rome,
this is the route of war. So each with secret groan,
not daring to show open fear: no voice to grief
was entrusted: but as, when winter stills the birds,
the fields are silent, and the mid-sea is hushed without a murmur,
so great the stillness. Light had dispelled the cold shades of night.
Lo! torches of war, and goads urging him to battle,
the fates supply to his wavering resolution and burst through
all hesitation of shame: Fortune strives that the movements
of her leader should have just grounds and invents excuses for arms.

From the divided city the seditious tribunes, their rights ignored,
the senate-house, minacious with the fate of the oft cited Gracchi, drave forth.
These, as they make for the standards of their leader already in motion
and near, Curio accompanies with his venal tongue of effrontery.
He that was once the voice of the people, that dared to uphold liberty,
and to bring armed grandees to the level of the plebs.
And when he beheld his leader revolving dubious cares
in his breast: "While" he exclaimed "by my voice your interests
"Oh! Caesar could be forwarded, however against the senate's will,
"then we prorogued your command, when it was my right
"to hold the Rostra and to take over the wavering Quirites to your side.
"But after that the laws have been hushed under compulsion of war,
"we are driven from our country's homes, and we voluntarily endure
"exile: thy conquests shall make us citizens.
"While their party wavers, strengthened with no support,
"away with delays. To defer hath ever prejudiced the prepared.
"Equal toil and peril lie before you, with a greater reward.
"Waging war through lustra twain did Gaul detain thee,
"how small a portion of the world! If you shall succeed in fighting a few battles
"with successful issue, for thee Rome will have subdued the *universe.*
"Now on thy return neither does the stream of a long triumph
"await thee, nor does the Capitol demand the sacred bays.
"Biting envy denies thee all: and for subduing nations

"scarce shalt thou go scot-free. To drive a father-in-law from power
"is decreed to a-son-in-law. Share the world thou canst not:
"to hold it alone is in thy power." After thus speaking, so much anger
did he infuse in his leader, prone though himself for war,
and inflame his feelings, as by shouting is cheered up
the Elean racer, although with the stall still closed
he press against the barriers, and eagerly strive to burst the bars.
He suddenly summons his companies in arms to the standards:
and when he had sufficiently calmed the boisterous tumult,
as the crowd thronged in, and with voice and hand had ordered silence:
"Comrades in my wars," cried he, "who with me have experienced
"a thousand dangers of war, and are now victorious for the tenth year,
"are these the deserts that bloodshed on Northern fields has merited,
"and wounds and death, and winters passed under the Alps?
"Equally by a vast tumult of wars is Rome shaken
"as if the Carthaginian Hannibal had climbed o'er the Alps.
"Cohorts are supplemented with stout recruits:
"For fleet-building every grove is falling: by land and sea
"is Caesar ordered to be hunted. What, if my standards were lying low
"under defeat in battle, and the maddened peoples of Gaul
"were following headlong on my rear? Now when fortune treats with me
"with prosperity, and the gods inviting me to supreme power,
"I am challenged. Let the leader come forth, enervated by long peace,
"with hastily raised soldiery, and a faction of civilians, to battle,
"and the chattering Marcellus, and the Catos, mere empty names.
"What! shall clients from the end of the world and purchased

"keep Pompey in perpetual sway through so long a period?
"Shall he guide the triumphal car, ere his years permit it?
"Shall he never lay down honours once unlawfully seized?
"Why should I now complain of countries throughout the whole world closed,
"and hunger pressed into his service? Who knows not of troops
"introduced into the panic-stricken forum? When threatening swords
"surrounded the gloomy jury, awe-struck by the unusual ring,
"and while soldiers broke in upon the mid-course of law,
"the standards of Pompey hemmed in Milo on his trial?
"Now too lest a retiring old age should keep him in weariness,
"he prepares civil wars, accustomed to civil arms,
"and ready to surpass Sulla, that master of crime.
"And as savage tigers ne'er lay aside their ferocity,
"which in the Hyrcanian grove, ere they leave their mother's den,
"the deep draught of gore from the slaughtered herds has nourished,
"so too for thee, wont to lick the sword of Sulla,
"thy thirst Oh! Magnus! endures. No blood once imbibed
"in the mouth allows the polluted jaws to yield their thirst for blood.
"Yet what end shall such protracted power find?
"What is the limit of crimes? From this sovereignty now, oh basest!
"let that Sulla, thy pattern, at least teach thee to retire.
"After defeating the roving Cilician pirates and engagements in Pontus
"with a worn-out king, scarcely brought to a close by barbaric poison,
"shall Caesar be assigned to Pompey as a final province,
"because, when ordered to lower my victorious eagles,
"I obeyed not? If from me the earnings of my toils have been wrested,
"to these at any rate, without their leader, let their rewards for long

"service be paid: let that soldiery triumph under any leader you please.
"Whither will my soldiers of shrivelled age betake themselves?
"What home will be found for the discharged? What lands will be assigned,
"which my veteran is to plough? What walls for the wearied?
"Or shall pirates rather become our colonists oh! Magnus?
"Raise your long victorious standards, raise them!
"We must employ the forces, which we have created: to him who has arms
"he gives all things, who denies justice. Nor will the gods fail us:
"for it is not booty, it is not a kingdom that is sought by my arms:
"we drag tyrants from the neck of a city prepared to be a slave."
He spake: but the wavering soldiery with indistinct murmurs
hold divided converse with buz and hum: affection and their ancestral penates
sap their feelings and swelling spirits, albeit maddened with slaughter:
but by the hateful love of the sword they are recalled
and by awe of their leader. Thereupon Laelius, holding the office of *primpilaris*,
and bearing the decoration of a badge earned in war,
an oak crown representing the recompense for a saved citizen,
exclaims: "If it be allowed me, oh! supreme ruler of the Roman name,
"and it be right to put forth true expressions of feeling:
"it is that such tarrying patience has held back your forces,
"that we complain: did you lack confidence in us?
"while warm life-blood keeps these bodies breathing and in motion,
"and while our arms are able with power to hurl *pila*,
"wilt thou endure the unworthy toga, and the tyranny of the senate?
"Is it to such extent a wretched thing to be victorious in civil war?

"Come! lead us amid the peoples of Scythia, o'er the inhospitable shores of Syrtis,
"o'er the heated sands of thirsting Libya:
"this right hand, that it might leave the conquered world behind us,
"tamed with the oar the surging waves of Ocean,
"and cleft the Rhine as it foams at its Northern outlet.
"To be *able* to follow thy commands is as essential to me, as to be *willing*.
"Neither is he my fellow citizen against whom I shall have heard
"thy trumpet's blast: oh! Caesar! By thy standards successful in ten campaigns,
"and by thy triumphs over every enemy I swear it:
"if in the breast of my brother, or if in the throat of my father,
"thou bids't me plunge my sword, or into the bowels of my wife,
"pregnant with offspring: all would I do with my right hand howe'er unwilling.
"If to despoil the gods and apply fire to their temples,
"flames from our camp shall destroy the deity of Moneta;
"if to move our camp beyond the waves of the Tuscan Tiber,
"with readiness will I advance, as a surveyor, upon Hesperian fields.
"What walls soever thou wilt have laid low upon the plain,
"worked by these arms shall the battering ram scatter the stones;
"although that city, which thou shalt have ordered to be utterly razed,
"be Rome." To these words the cohorts one and all gave simultaneous assent,
and raised aloft, (ready) for whatever service he should summon them,
they held forth their hands. A din so great rises to the sky,
as when the Thracian Boreas bears down on the cliffs of pine-bearing Ossa,

when the wood waves with its stout trees bent down,
a roar is heard, or when it again rears its head towards the sky.
Caesar upon seeing war approved, with a soldiery so keen,
and that the fates lead on, lest by any remissness he should delay
fortune, calls out the cohorts scattered through the districts of Gaul,
and with standards moved from all quarters makes for Rome.
They left the tents fixed on the hollow Lemanus,
and the camp which, raised on high above the curved ridge of Vogesus,
was holding in check the warlike Lingones with their gaudy armour.
These left the waters of Isara, which gliding in its own course
o'er so many shallows, falls into a river of greater repute,
and carries not its name to the waves of the main.
The auburn Rutheni are loosed from their long surveillance:
the placid Atax rejoices at not bearing Latian keels,
and the Varus, limit of Hesperia, her bounds having been advanced:
and where the harbour, consecrated under the protection of Hercules,
keeps back the open sea with its hollow cliffs: not against it
has the Corus power, nor the Zephyr; shores appropriated to itself
the Circius alone harasses and prevents entrance to the safe port of Monoecus.
And where the shore lies disputed, which land and sea
claim in alternate succession, when the ocean rolls up
in vast billows, or when it withdraws itself with retiring waves.
Whether the wind thus drives up the open sea from the extreme pole
and after bringing it up leaves it, or whether moved by the second planet
the wave of wandering Tethys is wrought upon by the moon's changes,

or whether flaming Titan, that he may drink deep of the waves that feed him,
lifts on high the ocean, and raises the billows to the stars,
do ye investigate, whom the world's toils perplex : but as for me
do thou, whatsoever cause thou art that dost stir ebbings and flowings so frequent,
as the gods have willed, remain a secret.—Then he, who holds
the glades of Nemes, and the banks of Atur, where, with curved shore,
the river of Tarbela shuts in the water let in in gentle current,
strikes his camp, and the Santon rejoices at the removal of the enemy ;
and the Biturix, and the Suessons active in their unwieldy arms,
the Leucan and Rheman, excelling with the arm violently jerked forth :
the race of Sequani excelling in directing the reins in circular courses :
and the Belgian, wary guider of the armed chariot :
and the Arverni that dared to represent themselves as brothers of Latium,
a people from Trojan blood : and the Nervian
too prone to rebellion and stained with the blood of slain Cotta,
and they who imitate thee : oh ! Sarmatian, in the loose trowser,
the Vangiones, and the savage Dutch, whom the harsh trumpets
of crooked brass have excited to battle : where the Cinga flows round
with its eddying stream : where the Rhone hurries down to the sea
the Araris, engulphed in its swift current : where raised upon mountain tops
a nation inhabits Gebennæ, as it clings to the hoary cliff.
The Pictones till their own domain free from impost, nor beyond

the wavering Tyrones, do camps at intervals keep guard o'er the nations.
Scorning to pine amid thy mists, oh! Meduana, the
Andian is now refreshed by the unmolested wave of Liger;
the renowned Genabos is set free from Caesar's squadrons.
Thou too joyest that war has taken a new course, oh! Trevir,
and thou Ligurian now shaven, once, with thy hair flowing
down o'er thy comely neck, held before the whole of Comata.
And they for whom the ruthless Teutates is appeased
with bloodshed horrible, and Hesus awful with his cruel altars:
and the altar of Taranis not more merciful than that of Scythian Diana.
Ye too, who hand down brave spirits, slain in war,
with praises, as minstrels, to a long futurity,
have been pouring forth endless strains in security, oh! Bards.
Your barbaric rites too and your inhuman form of sacrifices,
ye are now reseeking, oh! Druids, from arms now laid aside.
To you alone to know the gods and the deities of heaven,
or to you alone not to know them, is it given. Deep groves ye inhabit
in distant glades. As *ye* proclaim, the shades
seek not the silent abodes of Erebus, nor the pale realms
of lowest Dis: the same spirit guides the limbs
in another world. To a long life, (if ye chant *known* truths),
death is the intervening passage. The nations at least, who dwell beneath Arctos,
are happy in their fallacies: whom that greatest of terrors
preys not on, the fear of death. Thence to men that ready mind
to rush upon the sword, and lives that gape for death:
and cowardly is it held, to be sparing of life that must return.
And ye too, who were stationed to restrain from war the curly Cäyci
make for Rome, and leave the inhospitable banks of the Rhine,

and the world now left an open prey to peoples.
Caesar, when his vast forces, as his numerous followers mustered,
inspired him with confidence to trying a grander venture, throughout
all Italy disperses his troops, and garrisons all the neighbouring towns:
to well-grounded panics also was added empty rumour,
and it burst upon the minds of the people and vividly presented
havoc to come, and, a swift precursor of hurrying war,
let loose countless tongues to herald false tidings.
First one, who, where Mevania on its bull-feeding plains
unfolds itself to view, that there squadrons are rushing in fury to battle,
brings news, and where Nar falls into the stream of Tiber,
the barbarian horse of ruthless Caesar is scouring the plains:
that he himself leading all his legions and his collected standards
is advancing on in more than one line of march and with dense masses:
nor do they see him as the person they remember: of greater stature and savage
he presents himself to their minds, and more inexorable than the enemies he has conquered:
that in his train peoples dwelling betwixt Rhine and Alps,
hurried from their northern abodes and native homes,
are following, and the city has been ordered to be plundered by barbarous races,
while a Roman looks on. So each one, by his consternation,
adds strength to the rumour: and while none vouches for the reality of ills,
they fear what they have imagined. And not the common herd alone
is awe and panic-stricken with groundless fear: but the senate and the Patres

themselves have hurried from their seats, and the hateful orders for war
already in flight the senate decrees to the consuls.
Then what places of security to seek for, what as insecure to abandon,
not knowing, whither headlong flight carried each, they drive before them
the people headlong, and encumbered in the long procession
they hurry forth the crowds. You might believe either that merciless flames
had seized upon the buildings, or that already, with waving downfall,
the houses swayed and tottered: so through the city the crowd,
tearing on with headlong step, as if for their ruined circumstances
their only hope were, to leave their ancestral walls,
rushes madly on. Just as when tempestuous Auster
has driven back the huge main from the Libyan Syrtes,
and the crash of the massive mast that bears the sail has been heard,
leaving the vessel, the skipper leaps into the sea,
and sailor too: and though not yet the beams of the keel have sundered,
yet each makes shipwreck for himself: so, the city left,
to war they flee: no son the parent now worn out with years
was able to recal, nor spouse her husband
with tears, nor till they should form dim hopes of safety
did the Lares of their fathers detain them: nor on his threshold
did any one stop, nor, with his eyes feasted with a then perhaps last gaze
at his beloved city, depart: beyond recall the masses rush forth.
Oh! gods! ready to grant the heights of ambition: to guard those heights

unwilling! A city, crowded with peoples and with conquered nations, and, if the throng could be assembled, able to contain
the human race, a ready prey at Caesar's approach
the hands of cowards yielded. When hemmed in by the enemy
the Roman soldier is beleagured in foreign strands,
he escapes the nightlong dangers under cover of a slight defence,
and the quickly raised rampart by its protection of hurriedly turned sod
furnishes peaceful slumbers within the tents.
Thou, merely on hearing of the mention of wars, oh! Rome!
art deserted: thy walls give not security for a single night.
Yet pardon must be granted, yes, granted for praise so great;
on Pompey's flight, men fear. Then that no hope at least
for the future may raise their minds, there were added
undoubted evidences of destiny still worse: and the gods with threats
filled earth and sky and sea with prodigies.
Gloomy nights saw stars unknown before,
and the pole lit up with flames, and flying in the sky
fires athwart the space, and the tail of the meteor
portentous, and the comet that proclaims tyrannies for earth.
Lightnings flashed frequently in clear sky that belied itself,
and the flame took various forms in the dense atmosphere:
now as a dart with lengthened light, now as a lamp with scattered,
it flashed forth from heaven. In stillness without clouds above
and hurrying its flame from the Northern quarter
a bolt struck the summit of the Latian temple: and smaller stars,
wont through the void of night-time to run their course,
came forth in mid-day: and with diminished crescent,
when Phœbè was now reflecting her brother with full orb,
she dimmed, struck by a sudden shadow from earth.

The sun himself when raising his head from mid Olympus,
hid his blazing car in black gloom,
and wrapt the world in darkness, and compelled mankind
to despair of day: such was the night which, the sun flying through the East,
the Thyestean Mycenae passed.
The mouths of Sicilian Aetna fierce Mulciber let loose,
nor did it raise heavenward its flames, but with downward stream
the fire fell on the Western side. Fell Charybdis
threw up blood-red waters from her depths. With piteous whine
howled savage dogs (of Scylla). The fire from Vesta's hearth
was torn away: and the flame that shows the Latin festival at end
becomes cloven, and rises with two-fold peak,
after the fashion of the Theban pyres. Then on its hinge the earth
stopped, and, as their heights waved to and fro, the Alps
shook off the long-lain snow. Tethys with greater waves
washed on the Hesperian Calpè, and o'er the summit of Atlas:
that the gods of the country shed tears, and that with sweat the Lares
testified to the city's woes, and that dedications fell from the walls
of their proper temples, and that ill-omened birds ill-starred the day,
we hear: and that wild-beasts at nightfall leaving the woods
with boldness made their lairs in the midst of Rome.
Then the tongues of cattle became apt at human utterances,
and there were human offspring deformed both in number and fashion
of their limbs, and mothers were panic stricken at their own infants.

And ill-omened chaunts of the prophetess of Cumae are spread
among the people. Next those whom cruel Bellona inspires
with gashed arms, sang the gods' ire; and tossing their red hair,
the Galli howled forth dismal prophecies to the people.
Urns filled with packed bones (of the departed) emitted groans.
Then the clash of arms, and loud voices were heard
through the pathless thickets of groves, and ghosts coming to close quarters.
And those who dwelt in the fields immediately adjoining the outside walls,
betake themselves to flight: for a huge Fury was surrounding the city
brandishing a down-held pine with flaming point,
and shaking her hissing locks: such was she that urged on
Theban Agavè: or the Eumenid which directed the weapons
of the raging Lycurgus: such she, at whom at the instinct of hard-hearted Juno
Alcides shuddered, after visiting Pluto, Megaera.
Trumpets sounded: and the shouting with which cohorts
engage, such did gloomy night, from her silent shades,
send forth. And, seen to rise in the mid-Campus,
the manes of Sulla chaunted dismal oracles.
And at the sight of Marius, as he raised his head from the burst tomb
by the cold streams of Anio, the husbandmen fled.
For these things it was determined that after ancient usage
Tuscan seers be fetched, of whom Aruns, he, that of greatest age
dwelt in the walls of deserted Luca,
taught in the movements of the lightning, and the still warm veins
of entrails, and the warnings of the wing that flits in air,
first orders monstrosities, which from no seed
discordant nature has produced, to be seized, and the unnatural offspring

from the unimpregnated womb to be consumed in ill-omened flames.
Presently he orders too the whole city to be encompassed
by the panic-stricken citizens, and that, purifying the walls with lustral solemnities
the Pontifices, to whom is entrusted the power over sacred rites,
should go round the lengthy confines throughout the extreme boundaries.
A crowd inferior, girt in Gabinian fashion, follows,
and a filleted priestess leads the Vestal band,
she to whom alone has been vouchsafed to see Trojan Minerva.
Next they who keep the destinies ordained by gods and secret hymns,
and who bring back Cybele when bathed in the small Almo:
and the augur taught to observe ill-omened birds:
and the Septemvir of sacred banquets, and the Titian brethren:
and the Salian priest, carrying the shields on joyous neck:
and the Flamen that raises his peaked-hat on his noble head.
And while they encompass the city spreading out in lengthy windings
Aruns collects the scattered fragments of the lightning's course,
and consigns them to earth with mysterious murmur,
and gives to the places the title '*sacred*'. Then he brings near to the altar
a bull of selected size. Already to pour wine
had he commenced, and to scatter meal with slanting knife:
and the long-impatient victim for the inauspicious sacrifice,
when the attendants girt up were depressing his stern-set horns,
was with bending knee yielding his submissive neck.
Nor did the usual blood sparkle forth: but from a bounteous wound

slowly distilled black gore for bright red blood.
Pale and astonied stood Aruns at the infernal sacrifice:
and sought for the anger of the Gods of Heaven in the entrails as he tore them out.
The colour itself awe-struck the seer: for to pale vitals
tinged with dark spots, and bespattered with clots of gore,
here and there blackness with dashes of blood gave a varied hue.
He sees the liver sloughing with corruption and threatening veins
he observes on the enemy's share. The cuticle of the heaving lung
is withdrawn from view, and but a slight partition separates the vitals.
The heart is motionless: and through gasping fissures the vitals
send forth gore: and the caul readily exposes its secret contents:
and, a thing which (oh! horrible!) has appeared in no entrails without import,
lo! he sees to become enlarged against one lobe of the liver
the mass of the other lobe: part hangs diseased and flabby,
part throbs and with evil portent moves its veins with quick beat.
When by these signs he understood the futurity of huge disasters
he exclaims: "Scarcely is it right oh! Gods above! whatsoe'er ye foreshadow,
"for me to proclaim it to the people: for it is not to thee oh! Jove supreme!
"that I have offered this sacrifice: and into the vitals of the slain bull
"it is the Gods of Hell that have come. Terrors unspeakable we fear:
"but they will come beyond our fears. May the Gods turn aright the portents,

"and may there be no truth in the entrails: but let it be found that
"Tages, inventor of the art, has feigned these." Thus wrapping the omens
in much and mazy intricacy did the Tuscan obscurely sing.
But Figulus whose business it was to be acquainted with the Gods' will
and heaven's secrets, for whom Aegyptian Memphis could find no equal
in studying the stars, and in the numerical laws which guide planets,
exclaims: "Either this world wanders without law throughout eternity,
"and the stars hurry hither and thither with unguided movement,
"or, if the fates guide it, for our city and the human race
"is prepared a ripe destruction. Shall the earth gape
"and cities be engulphed? or shall the heated air withdraw
"its tempered warmth? shall earth be false and refuse her fruits?
"or shall all waters be mingled with infused poisons?
"what kind of destruction? oh! gods above! with what fatal weapon
"do ye prepare your rage? The last hours of many have come
"at once. If in the topmost vault of heaven
"the chill baleful star of Saturn were kindling its black fires,
"Aquarius had poured forth waters of Deucalion's time,
"and the whole earth had become submerged in the flood spread o'er her.
"If Phoebus, thou wert now urging on the raging Nemean lion
"with thy rays, flames had been raging o'er the whole world,
"and aether had become in a blaze, lit by thy car.
"These fires are still: thou who art lighting up the threatening Scorpion

"with blazing tail, and heating its claws,
"what, oh! Gradivus, art thou devising of such import? For calm in deep descent
"sinks Jupiter: and the kindly star of Venus
"is dull, and Cyllenius swift in his course is stationary,
"and Mars alone holds the sky. Why have the constellations
"left their courses, and roll along with dimmed light,
"while Orion's sword-girt side is far too brilliant?
"The rage of arms is near us: and the sword's power
"shall upset all right by violence: and to abandoned crime
"the name shall be virtue: and over many years shall extend
"this madness. And what boots it to ask of the gods the end?
"With a master your longed-for peace comes? Carry on, oh! Rome!
"an unbroken chain of ills, and extend disasters for ages,
"now that thou art free only while civil war lasts."
Such prophecies had fully terrified the panic-stricken mob,
but greater come upon them. For as from the top of Pindus
an Edonian bacchanal rushes down inspired by Ogygian Lyaeus,
so too a matron is borne through the amazed city,
with these words proclaiming that Phœbus is moving her breast.
"Whither am I borne oh! Paean? wafted through aether
"in what land dost thou place me? I see Pangaea hoary
"with snow-capped tops, and wide Philippi under the crag of Haemus.
"What frenzy this is oh! Phoebus! explain: to what end do Roman ranks
"join issue of weapons and strength? and does a war arise without a foe?
"In what new direction am I borne? Thou leadest me to the earliest East,
"where the sea is affected by the influx of the Nile of Lagus.
"Him who lies mangled and headless on the river-sand

"I recognise : over the main to treacherous Syrtis
"and parched Libya I am borne, whither a relentless Erinnys
"has transported the Emathian hosts. Now o'er the ridges
"of cloud-capped Alps and Pyrenees that tower to the sky
"I am hurried away. Back to the seat of my native city I return,
"and murderous conflicts are enacted in mid-senate.
"The factions rise a second time: and over the whole world
"again I go. Grant me to see the fresh shores of Pontus,
"and a fresh country: Philippi I have already seen, oh! Phœbus."
She spake, and fell, swooned in worn-out madness.

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